

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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If Health Officer Woodward's new milk bill ever becomes a law it will ruin nearly every producing dairyman who delivers his own product. The bill is published in full in another column. Read it over carefully and then write us stating your objections to it. Do this at once.

A man who had been planning and promising the formation of a company with fifteen million dollars' capital was arrested the other day on the charge of having stolen one hundred and seventy dollars. Not often does the comedy of speculation present a finer example of reductio ad absurdum.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis says in the New York Journal: "It sometimes seems as if our young men were crazed with a mania for money. They turn from the college threshold, they close the book, neglect conversation, despise friendship, and postpone marriage, that they may increase their gold and goods."

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has rendered a decision declaring that a bicycle is not a "carriage" in the law, but a machine. Of course, an automobile is a carriage. But where is the fine chain to be broken which runs from bicycle through tricycle and motorcycle to automobile without a sensible gap? Where does the machine cease and the "carriage" begin?

How diversified the test to determine the presence of genuine prosperity! The use of the paint pot is a recent measure of good times, applied with satisfactory results in a Western State, where it is said more paint will improve and adorn property this year than in the previous five years. Even corn-cobs and chicken-coops will share in the paint allowance. A paintless history in the period of a building may not only displease the public eye, but proclaim the slenderness of the owner's purse.

An English reviewer thinks that he has discovered a revolt against the short story among several of the more popular English writers. This may be explained by the natural desire on the part of an author to do work most satisfying to his ambitions as well as most remunerative. Compared with successful novels, short stories do not pay. There is so slight a demand for collections of short stories that publishers hesitate a long time before bringing them out, unless they come from a man like Kipling.

A BILL

To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and, if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for such purpose, are suitable, therefor, the health officer may specify, without charge: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only: Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storing, and shipment of such milk or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid: Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection: And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from

any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow; and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition or injury which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale: Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was procured apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: If such milk be equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read "skimmed milk," but if such milk be below such standard, then such sign shall read "separator milk."

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon duly authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of such milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent shall knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District, shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said

District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has been painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified, as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer. No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit, or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep, or maintain dairies and dairy farms, in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

PREHISTORIC ART IN ARIZONA.

Masterpiece of a Barbarous Sculptor Found in the Clifton Copper Deposits.

While excavating recently at Clifton, Arizona, for the copper smelting plant of the Shannon Copper Company, a discovery of great interest to all students of archaeology was made. At a depth of several feet from the surface the workmen found a stone bowl or dish and a bear also of stone, both undoubtedly of great antiquity. The bear is about seven inches long and four inches high, and the work shows considerable merit from an artistic standpoint. It is made from a block of soapstone and is a perfect representation, even to the claws upon the toes. It is well proportioned, stands firmly on its four feet, and with the primitive tools at the command of the barbarous sculptor, must have been a work of considerable time and patience.

The bowl is about fifteen inches long and six inches wide, cut from a solid piece of sandstone, with a curved bottom and four horns, two on each end, being a prolongation of the sides. This bowl is as smooth on the inside as though cut with a steel chisel, yet undoubtedly it was made with stone implements. It seems reasonable, however, to believe that prehistoric man in Arizona knew something about copper and, possibly, of a method to harden it so that it would keep a cutting edge; this has been proved to be true of primitive man in other parts of the world, as many such hardened copper tools have been found. The district around Clifton is literally one immense deposit of carbonate and sulphide copper ore and often the copper is found in a metallic state more or less incorporated with porphyry. This metallic copper was smelted from the ores by nature herself. It would be easy with the simplest tools to hammer this until all the rock it contained had been broken away, leaving the pure metal in a solid mass.

The Stone Age and the Bronze Age, without doubt, gradually merged into each other, and in places such as Clifton, where the metal itself lay ready to the hand, the former was soon superseded by the latter.

These relics, together with many pieces of broken pottery, lay concealed in mother earth for many centuries, until the never ending search for wealth once more revealed them to the wondering gaze of a civilization as far in advance of that of their original owners as this latter day's stupendous delving into the bowels of the earth is in advance of his primitive operations.

Their Life Was All Courtship. Probably the marriage between William Ewart Gladstone and Catherine Glynne was what is happily known as a "love match." She was a famous beauty, and he was amply fitted to appreciate her loveliness, which from year to year he learned was as much of character as of appearance. That she was content to play the part of true help mate all who have ever seen the couple together have borne witness. Intellectually, she was perhaps fitted to make a name for herself had she so chosen; if he had not been so exceedingly great he might have been known only as the husband. But she was satisfied to be his prop—remaining in the background when necessary or coming to the fore if he had need of her there. In the busy, hard-working days of his life she was his constant attendant, and it has been said that his moral strenuousness was oftentimes due to her influence.

Then as illness and old age made it necessary for him to lessen his public duties, she continued to be the true helpmate by watching over his physical comforts in the tenderest way. It was said at the time of his death that her unceasing care had undoubtedly prolonged his life. It must have been gratifying to her to hear this, for she had clearly made this her mission. When his life went out she felt in a sense that her life work was done also, and she looked for the summons to leave this world with no feelings of dread.—Boston Transcript.

A remarkable fact has been noted in relation to the West Indian hurricane of 1898. It appears that before the hurricane one of the tamest and commonest birds on the island of St. Vincent was a small humming bird, but none of these birds have been seen since September, 1898. The bird which has thus apparently been exterminated was the smallest of three species known on the island, and hence also probably the most easily killed.

POLYCOT MILL EMPLOYES.

Changes in Nationalities of the Cotton Factory Workers in New England.

A change is gradually taking place in the nationality of cotton mill employes in New England. This has become more noticeable with the recent increased activity of the mills. In some Connecticut and Rhode Island mills Greeks are being hired, while in many Fall River mills preference is being given to Portuguese and Poles, who have been arriving there quite rapidly in the last twelve months. Russians were quite acceptable at one time, but it was found that they sought work outside of the mills as soon as they saved a little money. The influx of French Canadians has long ceased to be a subject of comment. Of all the foreign elements, manufacturers say the Portuguese are the most docile and faithful. The Canadian element is a much more independent one to handle, and is more mercurial in its movements from mill to mill. The Poles find it difficult to get beyond the more simple operations until they have made some attempt at mastering the English language. But the change in the nationality of the help in the mills is not quite so striking as the substitution for women and young girls of men varying in age from twenty-one to forty-five years. This is more noticeable in the "country mills," but there are many examples of it in Fall River. It was the custom until within a short period to have no men working on speeders, warpers, or some cloth machines. But men are being preferred now in these employments, more particularly in those mills that run long hours. Better wages are being offered to men in these departments than they can earn in other departments where more labor is required. Men who have been driven out in a measure by the advent of the foreign help have taken up the work that was done by women.—New York Post.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.—Franklin.

Men of culture are the true apostles of equality.—Matthew Arnold.

Compassion will cure more sins than condemnation.—H. W. Beecher.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

There is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten.—George Eliot.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The necessity of circumstances proves friends and detects enemies.—Epictetus.

The testimony of a good conscience is the glory of a good man.—Thomas a Kempis.

There is a remedy for every wrong, and a satisfaction for every soul.—Emerson.

Begin your day with a clean conscience in every way. Cleanliness is honesty.—Thackeray.

The rarest feeling that ever lights a human face is the contentment of a loving soul.—H. W. Beecher.

Every one carries his destiny in his own bosom. Fate is but the deepest current of one's nature.—Dr. Bellegarde.

The Flag in Decoration.

Writing of "Civic Festivals and Processions," in the Century, Charles R. Lamb says on the subject of the flag in decoration:

"The Stars and Stripes, though not the most successful piece of decoration, can still be so treated as successfully to combine with any scheme; but to do this it should be massed over doorways or stands, or, if used separately, should be hung repetitively from the windows along the entire line of parade, preferably on one of the upper stories, so as to give a continuous line of red, white, and blue from house to house."

"The American flag is not impossible of successful treatment; we have already begun to imitate the French manner of raying small flags in an upright position from a common base, and repeating these groups at intervals; but the tricolor bunting is one of the most difficult to use satisfactorily, because the equal proportion of red to blue is not a fortunate color-combination. It would therefore be advisable that the committee in charge should select those symbolic colors which would be appropriate, and use them in such quantity as would give a definite color-scheme to the entire line."

Remnants of Lafayette Family.

There are great-grandchildren of Lafayette now living, but the immediate family connection has dwindled to a bare fifty. The Marquis de Lasteyrie, one of the best known of the connection, has told me considerable of his ancient house, which still holds prestige in the nation, although the average Frenchman is remarkably ignorant on the subject of Lafayette's history. La Grange, the country home of Lafayette, a few leagues from Paris, has been a shrine for a century for visiting Americans, and when the Marquis was alive was noted for its hospitalities. The present family keeps a portion of its traditions in this respect, and gave me an invitation to visit the grand old castle. Its five pointed towers, from the Norman days of the tenth century, loom picturesque through the trees. The mark of a cannon-ball upon one of the towers is still visible, a grim reminder of the troubled period when the castle was attacked by the Marechal Turenne.—Woman's Home Companion.

A man never realizes how many hours he spends in bed until he has insomnia.